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vented Pope Clement VIII. from conferring on him the much coveted cardinal's hat, the ambition of the prelate's life as that famous diplomatist Cardinal d'Ossat tells us in his despatches. The author draws a line, however, at the stories of Épinac's more shameless lewdness that were current throughout France. These he rejects with tolerable decision ; albeit he gives in the *pièces justificatives* two documents on which the charge rests, the one emanating from an anonymous doctor of the Sorbonne to Sixtus V. and the other from a correspondent of Cardinal Montalto, both written about a month before the imprisonment at Blois.

HENRY W. BAIRD.

Maryland as a Proprietary Province. By NEWTON D. MERENESS. (New York : The Macmillan Co.; London : Macmillan and Co., Ltd. 1901. Pp. xx, 530.)

THIS is a substantial contribution to the literature of American colonial history. It is not, in the ordinary sense of the word, a history of Maryland, but rather a series of studies on the economic, social, religious and political constitution of the province. It is evidently founded upon a careful examination of manuscript as well as printed sources of information, to which the reader is directed through a formal bibliography and a systematic use of foot-notes. Occasionally, however, one is perplexed by unduly abbreviated citations. And examination of the foot-notes in connection with the text suggests the query whether this study of Maryland history is not a little too closely occupied—perhaps necessarily so—with Maryland sources. In spite of marked constitutional differences between Maryland and other colonies, the careful student of Maryland history will find numerous illustrations of the working there of tendencies equally apparent in the history of her sister colonies. The writer seems to fail somewhat in an appreciation of these general tendencies.

In the introductory chapter, the author reviews rapidly the chief influences by which, prior to 1776, the strongly monarchical character of the early proprietary constitution was gradually weakened. This is followed by Part I., with its general heading of "Territorial and Social Institutions." In the first three chapters of this part, the proprietor and the people of the province are considered in their relation of landlord and tenant. The chief point of interest here is the gradual advance of public control over the land administration. Chapter IV., on "The Industrial Development," deals, first, with the growth of the tobacco culture and trade and the various efforts made to secure their proper regulation ; and, secondly, with the gradual development through immigration, the introduction of new industries, and improved means of communication, of a higher and more complex economic organization. The last chapter of Part I. describes very briefly the development of social classes, the history of slavery being summarized in a single paragraph. The efforts made to promote public education are shown to have been largely ineffective, though there did exist a small educated class largely made up

of lawyers. The political resultant of this social development was a situation in which "a large part of the educated class was arousing and directing the opposition of the ignorant commonalty against a small body of office holders and society leaders that were closely united by the ties of kinship."

Something over two-thirds of the book is given up to Part II., on "Government." The first chapter on "The Executive" is an account of the personnel as well as the constitution of this department. Legislative encroachments upon the executive were evidently far less serious here than in many of the royal governments. Notable illustrations of this fact are the failure of the assembly to carry out the policy of temporary salary grants and the final retention by the governor of the right to appoint provincial treasurers.

The next four chapters deal with "The Legislature," "The Administration of Justice," "Military Affairs," and "Finance." In them all, the interest centers in the conflict between the monarchical and popular principles. Particularly interesting aspects of this conflict are the controversies over the extension of English statutes to Maryland and the regulation of officers' fees. The attitude of the assembly toward the governor during the intercolonial wars shows that here as in other colonies a sound insistence upon important principles of civil liberty was often closely associated with much pettiness and narrow provincialism. In these chapters, the author has told his story well, in spite of some diffuseness on minor points.

The concluding chapters are respectively entitled: "Local Government"; "Religion, the Church and the Clergy," and "Relations with the Home Government." The history of the toleration policy which has been pretty thoroughly thrashed over by previous writers is very briefly treated here, but considerable attention is given to the subject of ecclesiastical discipline in the later Anglican establishment. Not much is said of the dissenters. The last chapter is taken up largely with a review of the revolutionary movement in Maryland, 1765-1776.

The index might be better, but the table of contents is good and unusually full. On the whole, the author is to be congratulated on a scholarly piece of work which meets a real want.

EVARTS B. GREENE.

La France au Milieu du XVII^e Siècle, d'après la Correspondance de Gui Patin. Extraits publiés avec une Notice Bibliographique par ARMAND BRETTE, et une Introduction par EDMÉ CHAMPION. (Paris: Armand Colin. 1901. Pp. xxxii, 384.)

THIS collection of letters includes the period of French history between the beginnings of the Fronde and the death of Mazarin. The author was a celebrated French physician. His grandfather, whose name he bore, was *avocat du roi* at Beauvais; his father also followed the profession of law, being admitted to the bar at Paris in the week before the